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8. Discussion of the Sixth Basic Principle: The atoms have 'parts', but those 'parts' cannot be separated from one another (599–634).
    - (a) Elaborate preliminary statement (599–614): Arguing from the fact that everywhere about us things have an extreme point, a 'least', we conclude that the atom too is made up of 'leasts', which may in a sense be called its 'parts', but are inextricably bound together, not separable from the atom (599–608), so that we are right in describing the atom as of *solida simplicitas*. In a word, the atom is an indissoluble group of imperishable 'parts' (609–614).
    - (b) Proofs (614–632):
        - (1) If there is no 'least' in the atom, i. e. if the process of subdivision in the atom goes on indefinitely, the tiniest bodies in the universe and the universe itself will both be infinitely divisible and so equal each to the other (614–622)—an absurd doctrine: the atoms are solid and immortal (623–627).
        - (2) The assumption that everything is infinitely divisible leads to another absurd result: if you keep on dividing, you will get something without extension and so incapable of discharging the functions of matter (628–632).
9. Elaborate *occupatio:* a refutation of the physical theories of the Pre-Socratic philosophers (635-920).

Part One (635–704):
- (a) Preliminary Statement. Those who make fire the basic substance of the universe are wrong—Heraclitus among them, for all the reverence some light-headed persons accord him for his dark sayings (635–644).
- (b) Proofs (645–704):
    - (1) This theory leaves unexplained the variety of things in the universe. Fire can only be condensed or rarified. Now, the essential quality or characteristic of fire is heat (and heat alone): hence the condensation and the rarification of fire, the only processes of which fire is capable, would give us only varying degrees of heat—not one thing else (645–654). Compare (5), below.
    - (2) But even this meager result is impossible on Heraclitus's view, for he and those who think as he does deny the existence of void. Hence, on their theory, (1) the condensation and the rarification of fire would be impossible (655–659), (2) all things in the universe would consolidate into one (660–661), a something incapable of emissions from itself, a something, therefore, quite unlike fire, which emits light and warmth, and so clearly has void in it (and hence is not simply all fire). They thus doubly contradict their own basic doctrine (663–664).
    - (3) If they hold that somehow, by a process different from condensation and rarification, fires can combine and in so doing change their substance (and so produce new bodies), a worse fate awaits them, since their basic substance will, on that view, change its nature, will lose its identity (and so perish), the universe will come to nothing, and, if recreated, will be recreated out of nothing. All this is in conflict with our first two basic principles <see this Analysis above, II, A, 2–3> (665–674).
    - (4) Only the true view, *my* view, of the atoms, as things imperishable, varied, of nature unalterable, capable of divers arrangements, will account for the existing universe (675–679). Compare (6) below.
    - (5) If fire were the one basic thing, then, whether aught were added to fire or aught were taken from it, however much the order of the parts of fire might be changed, we should have fire and fire only (680–683). Compare (1) above.
    - (6) No, the only true view is *my* view of the atoms (684–689). Compare (4) above.
    - (7) In saying that fire is the one basic principle, and that all things are fire, Heraclitus absurdly flies in the face of our senses, our one criterion of truth: the senses plainly see that things other than fire exist (690–700).
    - (8) If one must find a single substance, why choose fire, of all things, as such basic substance? Why postulate the existence of fire, while denying the existence of all else? To do that is as absurd as to reverse the process (701–704).

C. K.

(To be continued)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES FROM ENGLAND

I write these lines on July 5, 1919, at five minutes' distance from the British Museum, where this afternoon I have found the Demeter of Knidos finally liberated from the casing which only two days ago still enclosed her. Practically all the sculptures and vases in the world's most precious repository of ancient art have now been restored to the public gaze, after a long period of protection against the perils of aerial bombardment. The delicate operations of packing, storing, and replacing have been carried out with practically no damage to the objects, although these included both heavy, bulky marbles, such as the pediment figures of the Parthenon and the colossal group that once surmounted the Mausoleum, and delicate pottery like the white-ground Attic lekythoi. The staff of the British Museum have earned the gratitude of all lovers of antiquity by their capable performance of this task: for the nature of some of the risks to which famous works of sculpture have been exposed is revealed by the fresh lesions which, I understand, have been sustained by the Aphrodite of Melos in the Louvre, and by the injury to the unique patina of the Ephebe of Subiaco caused by the dampness in the cellars of the Terme Museum.

The Museum authorities in London have profited by the opportunity for effecting certain rearrangements of their collections. In particular, the civilization of Roman Britain is now worthily represented in a large room adjoining the Hall of the Bronze Age: here can be studied e. g. the various ceramic fabrics of the provinces of Britannia and Belgica, while the familiar bronzes, such as the colossal head of Hadrian and the figure of an archer from the Thames, and the helmet from Ribchester, are exhibited to advantage.

The most noteworthy recent acquisition comes from the recently dispersed Deepdene Collection, and is a masterpiece of the ceramic art of Southern Italy in the fourth century B.C.: a large bell-crater, with a representation of Orestes taking sanctuary at Delphi; the polychromy is striking, and the spirited execution suggests the influence of the stage; the opposite side contains a Dionysiac subject. Two smaller South Italian craters come from the same Collection; there is an admirable Calene cylix with the well-known representation of four moments in the voyage of Ulysses's ship; and among the new accessions of Attic pottery is the 'Kleinmeister' cylix, from the Van Branteghem and Weber Collections, bearing the signature of the otherwise unknown Archeneides. An interesting fragment of bronze relief, apparently from the 'Thensa Capitolina', has also been acquired.

At Oxford, the Ashmolean Museum has been remarkably fortunate in its war-time accessions. Several of its new Attic vases will eventually become famous; and the charming fifth-century portrait statue of a woman, not far removed from the art of Phidias and perhaps executed by the very hand of that master, is already known through Professor Percy Gardner's article in the last volume of the Journal of Hellenic Studies. Equally important are certain other recent acquisitions which the Keeper kindly showed me, but which a regard for the laws of hospitality forbids my describing, as they are still quite unpublished.

It is thus possible to report satisfactory progress in the English Museums at the close of the Great War. With regard to other aspects of scholarly activity the case is different, for probably no class in English society during these five years has more unsparingly sacrificed itself and its own peculiar pursuits for the good of the nation than the graduates of the Universities. The two pages of obituaries with which the recent volume of the Annual of the British School at Athens opens require no comment; nor do the further pages of that volume, and the other recent classical publications of Great Britain, the articles in which are due almost entirely to the older generation. The time and the energy which the War has taken from scholarly activities can never be replaced, and, if the next decade shall contain certain lean years for our studies in this country, the reason will not be far to seek. The British School at Athens proposes to publish the full War records of its former members: in this we may expect it to furnish a not unworthy apologia pro vita sua. And, when Dr. Walter Leaf, in addressing the annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, observed that he had been elected to the presidency of the Society on the day of the murder at Sarajevo and was laying down his office five years later within a very few days of the conclusion of peace, he must have been conscious that both he and his successor, Sir Frederic Kenyon, have given shining example of how not only the young but the veterans as well in the world of scholarship can serve the State in its hour of need.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY,
Rome.
A. W. VAN BUREN.

REVIEWS

A Gold Treasure of the Late Roman Period from Egypt (= Volume XII, Part 2, University of Michigan Studies, Humanistic Series). By Walter Dennison. New York: The Macmillan Company (1918). Pp. 89–175, with 54 plates and 57 figures in the text. $2.50.

The effort of American collectors to make our country a rich storehouse of the past owes a share of its success to the cooperation of American scholarship. In this regard great credit is due to the late Professor Walter Dennison because it was through him that the first of the treasure that he has described in this monograph came to this country. In keeping with the precious character of its subject-matter this publication, which has been supported by Messrs. Charles R. Freer and William H. Murphy, of Detroit, and by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., of New York, is richly provided with costly illustrations. It completes the volume of which East Christian Paintings in the Freer Collection, by Charles R. Morey (THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 9.163–164) was the beginning. The volume as a whole is as luxurious as any University could ask to have among its Studies. All the more does one regret that Professor Dennison could not have seen it in final form. On account of the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 there was, however, long delay in procuring the photographs needed for the heliotype plates. The author's death in 1917 took place as the last proofs were passing through his hands. A brief biographical summary of his activities has appropriately been appended to this book.

The subject of the study is a treasure almost all of which is presumed to come from the same place of discovery, though the place was not revealed by the Arab peasants by whom the various objects were brought secretively and at intervals to an antiquary at Cairo. In all there are 36 numbers; with the exception of a rock crystal statuette all are of gold and many are sumptuously bejewelled. There are two large pectorals and two corresponding, though not necessarily appertaining, large medallions; three small medallions which seem to belong to a girdle; seven necklaces; one breast